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| Autore | De Romanis, Antonio |
| Titolo | Le antiche Camere Esquiline dette comunemente delle Terme di Tito disegnate ed illustrate da Antonio De Romanis architetto |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Roma, : nella Stamperia De Romanis, 1822 |
| Descrizione fisica | 40 p., III c. di tav. : ill. ; fol. |
| Disciplina | 722.7 |
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| Autore | Bull William B. <1930-> |
| Titolo | Tectonic geomorphology of mountains [[electronic resource] ] : a new approach to paleoseismology / / William B. Bull |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Malden, MA, : Blackwell Pub., 2007 |
| ISBN | 1-281-30925-7<br>9786611309251<br>0-470-69231-6<br>0-470-69155-7 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (328 p.) |
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| Soggetti | Morphotectonics<br>Paleoseismology<br>Mountains |
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| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references (p. [275]-304) and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Tectonic Geomorphology of Mountains: A New Approach to Paleoseismology; Contents; Preface; 1 Scrunch and Stretch Bedrock Uplift; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Pure Uplift, Stretch and Scrunch Bedrock Uplift; 1.2.1 Isostatic and Tectonic Uplift; 1.2.2 Stretch and Scrunch Tectonics; 1.3 Landscape Responses to Regional Uplift; 2 Concepts for Studies of Rising Mountains; 2.1 Themes and Topics; 2.2 The Fundamental Control of Base Level; 2.2.1 Base Level; 2.2.2 Base-Level Change; 2.2.3 The Base Level of Erosion; 2.2.4 The Changing Level of the Sea<br>2.2.5 Spatial Decay of the Effects of Local Base-Level Changes2.3 Threshold of Critical Power in Streams; 2.3.1 Relative Strengths of Stream Power and Resisting Power; 2.3.2 Threshold-Intersection Points; 2.4 Equilibrium in Streams; 2.4.1 Classification of Stream Terraces; 2.4.2 Feedback Mechanisms; 2.4.3 Dynamic and Static Equilibrium; 2.5 Time Lags of Response; 2.5.1 Responses to Pulses of Uplift; 2.5.2 Perturbations that Limit Continuity of Fluvial Systems; 2.5.3 Lithologic and Climatic Controls of Relaxation Times; 2.5.4 Time Spans Needed to |

Erode Landforms

2.6 Tectonically-Induced Downcutting2.6.1 Straths, Stream-Gradient Indices, and Strath Terraces; 2.6.2 Modulation of Stream-Terrace Formation by Pleistocene-Holocene Climatic Changes; 2.7 Nontectonic Base-Level Fall and Strath Terrace Formation; 2.8 Hydraulic Coordinates; 3 Mountain Fronts; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Tectonically Active Escarpments; 3.2.1 Faceted Spur Ridges; 3.2.2 Mountain-Piedmont Junctions; 3.2.3 Piedmont Forelands; 3.3 Fault Segmentation of Mountain Fronts; 3.3.1 Different Ways to Study Active Faults; 3.3.2 Segmentation Concepts and Classification

3.3.3 Fault-Segment Boundaries3.3.4 Normal Fault Surface Ruptures; 3.3.5 Strike-Slip Fault Surface Ruptures; 3.4 Summary; 4 Tectonic Activity Classes of Mountain Fronts; 4.1 Tectonic Setting of the North America-Pacific Plate Boundary; 4.2 Appraisal of Regional Mountain Front Tectonic Activity; 4.2.1 Geomorphic Tools For Describing Relative Uplift Rates; 4.2.1.1 Mountain-Front Sinuosity; 4.2.1.2 Widths of Valleys.; 4.2.1.3 Triangular Facets; 4.2.2 Diagnostic Landscape Classes of Relative Tectonic Activity; 4.2.3 Regional Assessments of Relative Tectonic Activity

4.2.3.1 Response Time Complications and Strike-Slip Faulting4.2.3.2 Maps of Relative Uplift .; 4.3 Summary; 5 Fault Scarps; 5.1 General Features; 5.2 Scarp Morphology Changes with Time; 5.2.1 Changes in Scarp Height; 5.2.2 Decreases in Maximum Scarp Slope; 5.2.3 Diffusion-Equation Modeling.; 5.3 Climatic Controls of Fault-Scarp Morphology; 5.4 Lithologic Controls of Fault-Scarp Morphology; 5.4.1 Fault Rupture of Different Materials; 5.4.2 Lithologic Controls on an 1887 Fault Scarp.; 5.4.2.1 Geomorphic Processes; 5.4.2.2 Scarp Materials; 5.4.2.3 Scarp Morphology

5.5 Laser Swath Digital Elevation Models

Sommario/riassunto

With a balance of theory and practical applications, Tectonic Geomorphology of Mountains is essential reading for research geologists and upper-level undergraduate and graduate students in the earth sciences.This book describes how tectonic events influence geomorphic processes and explores how landscapes respond to tectonic deformation in the ways in which they are weathered, washed, and abraded Uses new approaches to enhance theoretical models of landscape evolution and to solve practical problems such as the assessment of earthquake hazards Includes pr